The Government of India is aware of its responsibilities and though as per United Nation Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and Kyoto Protocol, thereunder India has no mitigation commitments, however, India is following a sustainable development path through a range of policies and programmes to mitigate climate change and thereby reduce emissions. Some of the measures include: ensuring energy conservation and improved energy efficiency in various sectors as well as setting up of Bureau of Energy Efficiency; promoting use of renewable energy; power sector reforms and active renewable energy programme; use of cleaner and lesser carbon intensive fuel for transport; fuel, switching to cleaner energy; afforestation and conservation of forests and promotion of clean coal technologies. Lastly, through the regime of differentiated duties and tariffs, superfluous consumption is sought to be curbed.

Red List of Threatened Plant Species 2007

2210. DR. ABHISHEK MANU SINGHVI:
SHRI VIJAY J. DARDA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Conservation Union put 45 tree species across India on its " Red List of Threatened Plant Species 2007" and has further flagged 247 species as "threatened";

(b) if so, whether these threatened species are being overused for medicinal or religious purposes without adequate conservation; and

(c) the steps Botanical Survey of India is adopting to preserve forest culture especially in view of alarming situation developing due to global warming also?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA) (a) Yes, Sir. The World Conservation Union has listed 247 Indian plant species as threatened, including 45 species which are critically endangered.

(b) and (c) In order to ensure sustainability of these plant species, the Government has taken several steps to protect and propagate the flora of the country through creation of Protected Areas like National Parks/Wildlife Sanctuaries and Biospere Reserves for *in-situ* conservation. The government is also extending financial support to the Indian Botanic Garden, Howrah, Botanic Garden of the Indian Republic, NOIDA, associated gardens of Botanical Survey of India and other institutions under the scheme of 'Assistance to Botanic Gardens' for promoting *ex-situ* conservation.

The Government has enacted the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 and Biological Diversity Act, 2002 with the aim of conservation and sustainable utilisation of flora of the country.

Polluted rivers of the country

2211. DR. M.A.M. RAMASWAMY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of rivers in the country which are highly polluted, State-wise;

(b) the total financial assistance provided by Central Government to State Governments for cleaning of the rivers during the last three years, State-wise;

(c) the details of rivers in the country in which the various types of aquatic lives are now extinct; and

(d) the steps taken to bring these rivers back to life again?